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Cameron's 253 Tunes for the Violin	... ...	...	0 12
Christmas Annual of Dance Music (Piano)	... ...	...	0 12
Forty Sets of Quadrilles, for violin, flute, &c.	... ...	...	0 12
Eighty-Four Duets, do.	... ...	...	0 12
Fifty-One National Airs for the Concertina	... ...	...	1 2
Russell's German Concertina Tutor, 2 vols.	... ...	...	8 0
Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms	... ...	...	0 12

SUNDRIES.

Colour Boxes, japan tin, 12, 20 & 24 tubes, Rs. 15, 25 and 32 0
Mordan's Quill Nibs, 50 and 100 in a box. Rs. 1½ 2 8
Portfolios, roan and leather; letter, foolscap, and demy sizes.

Very handsome Portfolios, with locks and keys.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BABING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.		
,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	On demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	,,		,,	,,

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee	
Do. Do.	90	do.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2·56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 8th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	239 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	72 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	74 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	2,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 p. sh.
Spinntowe Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	[share. Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Par.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Tarnatie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
"	Loan 1835-36	99½
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 218
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208
Bar Silver	" 100½
Gold Leaf	" 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (7th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	485 to 490
New Oomrawtlee	"	450 to 455
New Compta	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Superfines	"	530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veeravul	"	445 to 456
New Khandeish	"	430 to 435
New Poratchee	"	460 to 465
New Accote	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt
" Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-4 to 7-5
" Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
" Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 7	Singapore (s.s.)	Gribble	Hongkong 13 June
	Athate Rahooman	Delange	Zanzibar 25 June.
	Sphynx	Davison	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 7	Edith Byrne	Whiteway	Pernambuco.
	Ellen Masters	Glower	Hongkong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Athate Rahoman*, from Zanzibar.—Mrs. Wade: Mr. Black; and 10 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Sirocco*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 7TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—25 bales Orchillaweed, 87½ cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Mystery.—247 chests Tea, 11,484 lbs., Bülakeedass Lallchund; 128 cases Gum Arabic, 341 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Shannon.—350 packages Cloves, 420 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 500 packages Cloves, 595 cwt.; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

For Liverpool.

Africana.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Tulla Nagsy.

Forganhall.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Khatesiram Jokeeram; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Dossa Hussraz; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Tickumdass Nursy.

Empire of Peace.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Gokuldass Tezpall.

Matheran.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

Star of Brunswick.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Glen Maiden.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Gokuldass Tezpall: 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

Morning Light.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Viaram; 790 bundles Gingellyseed, 395 cwt.; 95 bundles Poppyseed, 49 cwt., Gourdhundass Narrondass.

Zuleika.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mahanund Ramjees; 28 bales Wool, 84 cwt., Jewraz Soonderjee.

Margaret Blair.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Gokuldass Liladhur.

Belle Isle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt, Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Comtest.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Dragoon.—110 bags Linseed, 165 cwt., Dawjee Muckanay; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Bacher Golall; 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Gangjee Nurpall.

Excellent.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

John Linn.—201 packages Cloves, 360½ cwt., Gourdhundass Narrondass; 15 bales Coir Yarn, 37½ cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

England.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Albion.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Zeboat.—575 bundles Ambahulud, 287½ cwt.; 94 bundles Coyfull, 47 cwt., Khatesy Ranchore and Co.

Queen of the East.—60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hemraz Rowjee.

Tactic.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Shard.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vurjeevun Yulubdass.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 100 packages Cloves, 121 cwt., Johnson and Co.; 100 bales Coir Yarn, 250 cwt.; 50 bales Rags, 175 cwt., Johnson and Co.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 18 pieces, Jaffer Khan Momud Khan.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—33 cases Sundries, P. and O. Company; 2 bundles Cashmere Shawls, 70 pieces, Hajee Zunell Abaydeen; 4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 72 pieces, Shaik Jumaleedin Husamoodin.

For Galle.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—2 packages Sundries, Wappa Nensy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—105 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasson and Co.; 154 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 40 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—June 29, *Ship Empress*, C. Ferguson, from Sunderland, 17th February, and Galle 25th June.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Blenkinsop, Lieut. E. H. L., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Jacobs, Lieut. T., Rifles, on leave, from Sholapore.
Miller, Captain J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Holdsworth, Captain J. K., Royal Artillery, to join, from Chinsurah, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Blenkinsop, Lieut. E. H. L., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Belcher, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. W., Army Medical Staff, on duty, to Sholapore.
Jenkins, Captain J. J., 26th Regt. M. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 7TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 9 A. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison:—

President.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regt.
Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regt., and the Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

2. Serjeant Brodie, appointed Garrison Serjeant Major as per G. O. C. dated the 4th instant, having reported his arrival, will assume charge of his duties from this date.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1863.

No. 353.—Captain C. F. Grant, of H. M.'s 3rd Regt. N. I., 2nd in Command of H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 356.—Subaltern Officers of Artillery and Infantry, on first appointment to Field Batteries and Sebadar Cavalry Corps will, in future, be allowed advances to enable them to supply themselves with horses and equipments. These advances are limited to rupees one thousand on appointment to the Cavalry, and to rupees eight hundred on appointment to a Field Battery. They will be recovered without interest by monthly instalments of rupees fifty.

Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, late 41st Regt. Bengal N. I., and Adjutant 3rd Infantry Hydrabad Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Captain J. J. Jenkins, of H. M.'s 26th Regt. Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on medical certificate.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 4th July, the of Mr. W. Bassett, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

At Kurrachee, on the 17th June, the wife of Paymaster Sergeant F. Benskin, Kurrahee Depot, of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 24th June, Lady Cooper, of a son.

At Koorjah, Boolundshuhur District, on the 25th June, the wife of L. Desmazuret, Indigo Planter, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Mehur, U.S., on the 20th June, Charlotte Sophia, the beloved wife of W. Maher, Esq., Deputy Collector of Mehur.

At Belgaum, on the 23rd June, of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Coleman, aged 47 years.

At the Military Hospital, Kowloong, on the 28th May, Henry Dawson, Private, H.M. 67th Regiment, aged 45 years.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 29th May, Clement Thompson, seaman of the *Banna Colwin*.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 2nd June, James Johnson, seaman of the *Amelia Gerhings*.

At Peking, on the 15th May, Wm. C. Milne, formerly of the London Missionary Society, and latterly Assistant Chinese Secretary to H.B.M. Legation, and in charge of the Student Interpreters.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
2 "	" 1 9 8	" 1 0 0
3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about 10th instant.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 12th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MOULMEIN MAIL.

The Mails for Moulmein per Barque *Impulse*, will be closed on or about 10th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogle to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched via Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on th ose days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1863.

Last Quarter	Wednesday	8h. 3h. 19.5m.	A.M.
New Moon	Thursday	16h. 3h. 44.6m.	A.M.
First Quarter	Friday	24h. 2h. 23.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	30h. 6h. 24.1m.	P.M.

Days.	1863.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	8	Mercury sets at 5-8P.	5 29	6 40	4 23	4 49	
Thur.	9	Venus rises at 8h. 55m. A.	5 30	6 40	5 16	5 46	
Fri.	10	Venus sets at 9.32.	5 30	6 40	6 21	6 56	
Sat.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 8m.	5 30	6 40	7 31	8 5	
Sun.	12	6th Sun. after Trinity.	5 31	6 40	8 40	9 1	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8-2.	5 31	6 40	9 11	9 42	
Tues.	14	Uranus rises at 3.27.	5 32	6 39	10	9 10 32	

Date 6th July Time—6h. 32m. P.M.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 8th.—Edmund Burke died, 1796.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.

Thursday 9th.—Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama, 1497.—The Bourbons restored, 1815.—The ex-King of Oude liberated, 1859.

Friday 10th.—Prince of Orange assassinated 1584.—Capture of Bourbon, 1810.—Peace concluded between France and Austria, 1859.

Saturday 11th.—Acre taken, 1191.—Guadaloupe taken, 1815.

Sunday 12th.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.—Printing licensed, 1793.—First steam-vessel launched in Calcutta 1823.

Monday 13th.—Peace of Utrecht, 1713.—First Council held in Sydney, 1829.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.

Tuesday 14th.—First French Revolution, the Bastile destroyed, 1789.—Epicurus destroyed by a second earthquake; immense loss of life, 1850.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 19	KURRACHEE	June 30
AGRA	June 30	LAHORE	June 27
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	May 29
ALEXANDRIA	June 6	MADRAS	July 1
BANGALORE	June 30	MALTA	June 8
COCHIN	June 27	MEERUT	June 30
CALCUTTA	June 27	OUDH	June 27
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	June 27
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 14
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*
Bombay, June 16, 1863.

THE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

THE Bombay Government has never really directed its attention to the development of measures calculated to confer public health on this large and growing city; nor is there any indication that the importance of this subject is highly enough appreciated by it. There never have been any large and comprehensive measures adopted for the purification of this great town, crowded with people of the filthiest habits. We are far from denying that anything has been done towards improving the sanitary condition of the people of this city, but what has been done sinks into comparative insignificance in view of what has yet to be accomplished before the difficulties under which we labour are removed. The low state of civilization of the great mass of the native population of Bombay does not admit, perhaps of anything being very effectually done at once for the sanitary condition of their homes and dwellings. In water-supply much has been done in the construction of the Vehar Water-works, but much has yet to be accomplished in extending its benefits to the poorer masses of the town. There is probably no gift so great, and none so conducive to health and cleanliness, as a copious and well-regulated supply of pure water. To every person it is a luxury, but to the labouring man and his family, it is one of the greatest boons that can be conferred; and if every family in the more densely crowded parts of this city were well supplied with pure water, we might reasonably look forward to a speedy extension of comforts in the shape of cleanliness in the houses and persons of the labouring classes. All the large towns of Great Britain are now supplied with abundance of water of the purest quality, and that at a cheap rate, to almost every house. Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow have each expended a sum of about £1,500,000 upon their respective water-works. There is a gigantic project now in preparation by the Engineer of the Manchester and of the Glasgow Loch Katrine Water-works to supply London from Wales, by the construction of reservoirs and the formation of aqueducts on a scale far beyond anything that ever was before accomplished in either ancient or modern times. The engineer is prepared to show, from actual survey, that 100,000,000 gallons per day can be delivered in London, and works constructed for the conveyance of double that quantity, for a sum not exceeding £7,000,000; and that too with a quality of pure soft water, which for washing purposes and other branches of domestic economy is calculated to effect a saving of £400,000 per annum. In Glasgow, on the introduction of the Lock Katrine water in lieu of the harder water of the Clyde, there was an immediate saving of one-half of the soap previously used, and a total saving equal to the whole water-rate. We trust the Municipality of Bombay will manage the Vehar Water-works so as to secure the benefit of the supply of that water to the poorest in the city. At present our labouring class is dependent chiefly on well or tank water; and this is the most impure of the waters for domestic supply met with in actual use. Our only other source of supply in this city, of course, is the Vehar water. The well or tank water, is that which is obtained in pits in the earth chiefly by drainage from the surrounding strata. There is an old prejudice still very prevalent that rain water becomes purified by remaining in contact with the earth. Dr. Thomson (President of the Metropolitan (London) Association of Medical Officers of Health), has shown that this is a mere prejudice, and that from it has arisen the idea so prevalent that, for purposes of drinking, well water is to be preferred to that derived from other sources of supply. Sanitary officers, he says, in their attempts to improve the water afforded to the poor, are continually obstructed by the assertion that well water is wholesome, and that, in the absence of wells, the preservation of water in tanks under ground is desirable, in order to purify the water. This prejudice will exist as long as general ignorance exists of the primary derivation of water from the clouds, and of the nature of the impurities with which it is likely to be contaminated when it is precipitated on the earth. It has long been known that town wells contain matters in solution which are absent from country wells, but it is comparatively very recently that proper deduction appears to have been made respecting the source of these impurities or as to their exceptionable character for domestic use. Well and tank waters, for the supply of towns, not only contain sewage matter, but vary very generally in their composition from day to day. The inference is that the sources of the supply of these waters are uncertain, and that the waters are noxiously impregnated. Nitric acid and ammonia are often abundant in and never absent from, town wells and tanks; and although these cannot *per se* be pronounced unwholesome, their presence affords evidence of the connection of the well with the most disgusting impurities, which are liable to be poured in, under certain circumstances, in comparatively large quantities, so as to be even distinguishable by the eye and organs of smell. City well and tank waters are often most dangerous to health and life. Epidemics have particularly prevailed in a fatal manner in those towns where impure well and other waters were extensively employed by the inhabitants. The fatal results depending on this and collateral unhealthy conditions have been especially remarkable in the invasion of the several epidemics of cholera; so much so as to cause the public mind to be directed to the unwholesome character of well waters and waters contaminated by sewage. We would caution the Municipal Commissioners against another source of impurity to which our Bombay water will be exposed on the completion of the Gas works—the impregnation from the vapours and impurities disseminated by gas escaping from the pipes and saturating the earth under the surface of the streets. In the recent English Gas Act much attention has been bestowed upon the relative position in the streets of the gas and water mains. Water mains, being usually full of water are not likely to be impregnated by diffusion with gas. It is the supply pipes to the houses which are subject to contamination from gas, because, being usually partially filled with air, Priestley's law of diffusion will operate between the internal air of the supply pipe and the gas which escapes into the earth from the gas pipes. But the Gas Act is strangely silent on this all important point of the relative position of the supply pipes, although examples of this kind of pollution are continually presenting themselves to the health officers of London. As regards well and tank waters, however, abundance of evidence can often be obtained by chemical analysis of the filth which has the prejudices of people generally in favor of such water. A well was reported to the authorities in London as being in an exceptionable state, and instructions were given to have it examined. On opening the well it was found to derive its chief supply of water from the gulley drain of the street, which discharged its disgusting contents—the surface drainage of the street—down the side of the brick-work into a shallow stratum of water at the bottom of the well, and that this condition of matters had long existed was obvious from the ancient character of the current marks on the bricks. The authorities caused the well to be filled up. Notwithstanding the transparent facts of the case, which were obvious to the eye, many of those who were in the habit of using the water—principally in summer on account of its coolness—were dissatisfied with the sanitary precaution. It is the practice in Bombay even to fill the tanks with Vehar water in the hot season when the water in them gets low. This practice is not conducive to the health of the population. If the Vehar water could be given to the people by supply pipes, they would have it without the mixture of mechanical impurities contracted in the tanks. The Vehar water comes under the head of *Pastoral waters*, or the drainage of mountains, hills, and pastoral districts; in other words, rain water as soon as it can be conveniently caught in abundance before being contaminated by its contact with the earth, the purest of all waters, entirely free from the pollution of sewage and agricultural impurities. Water collected like that of the Vehar Lake appears to possess always the same composition; and mountain streams, contrary to the condition of agricultural rivers, become more free from impurity in proportion to the amount of rainfall. The supplies of cities should be derived entirely from Pastoral Waters.

The following tables show the immense difference between Well Waters and Pastoral Waters in Britain as regards impurity:—

WELL WATERS.

	Total impurity in grains per gallon.
Distilled Water	0°.0
Camberwell	142.16
Putney	180.4
Liverpool	13.8 to 417.02
Glasgow	14.9 to 99.5
Newcastle	100.56
Wisbeach	481.76
Marylebone	42.64
Southwark	89.7
Charlton	219.52
Wandsworth	187.97
Belgravia	125.84
Getham	103.20

PASTORAL WATERS.

	Total impurity in grs. or degrees.	Organic impurity in grs. or degrees.
Distilled Water	0°.0	0°.0
Loch Katrine	2.35	0.605
Bala Lake	2.08	1.280
Tributaries of Severn	2.60	0.720
Manchester	3.27	0.650

It would be well if a careful chemical analysis were made of our Bombay tank or well water and of the Vehar water. We have no doubt that the former would be found shockingly impure, sufficiently so to account for much sickness and especially cholera. This matter of a good water-supply for the poorer classes of the population is but one of the many matters relating to public health to which the Government should direct much more attention and adopt more effectual measures. It is a matter in reference to which a poor and ignorant people cannot be expected to take care of themselves. How much disease and death might be prevented at a very trifling cost, and what immense benefits might be conferred on a population of nearly a million of souls.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 26th May 1863.

Read again Financial Resolution No. 3,749, dated 3rd February 1863, relating to the questions of granting Pensions under the Rules of 4th January 1831, to persons employed on the establishment of Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs and Deputy Collectors.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable the President in Council observes that in all cases where establishments of Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs are paid not from an office or contract allowance, but from a sanctioned scale of charge which has been fixed by Government, both as to the number of men and the pay of each, persons on these establishments are eligible to pension under the general rules, if they belong to the classes, whether Nazirs, Mohurrirs, or the like, on more than ten rupees a month, who are eligible to pension under those rules.

This decision is equally applicable to all other permanent Civil establishments once paid from a contract allowance which are now regulated by a scale of charge that in all details of numbers and rates has been fixed by Government, service rendered on an establishment which is fair or rendered at a time when it was paid from a contract allowance does not count towards pension.

Copies of the above resolution were forwarded to several departments.

H. HOLINGBERY,
Second Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NEWS LETTER.

RAJCOTE, *23rd June* 1863.

IF we have not had a nice fall, I don't know what people will call a fall of rain, that is all. It has rained steadily since Saturday at about 9 A.M. up to last evening at about 6 P.M. A village about six miles from this has been washed clean away, and I dare say lots more damage has been done which will come to light by degrees.

LOCAL.

CAPTAIN W. C. LESTER, of the Staff Corps, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

THE *Hindu Prakash* has received intelligence of the death of Baiza Baee, mother of the Maharaja of Gwalior. The deceased lady died on the 27th of June last, in the eightieth year of her age.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, whose princely liberality is already so well-known, has presented the sum of Rs. (25,000) twenty-five thousand to the trustees of the Zoroastrian-Academy at Nowsaree for the benefit of the Institution.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. & O. S.S.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, to Aden and Suez, at 10 A.M.:—

For Aden.—Captain Medhurst, and servant.
For Suez.—Mr. A. C. Howdon, and Captain Grant.
For Alexandria.—Mr. Leechman.
For Marseilles.—Mr. J. G. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, and child, and a servant; Mr. Davis; and Mr. A. Summers, (2nd class).
For Southampton.—Lieut. Moriarty, Messrs. R. Brown, John Wheeler, Robert Sindon, Prescott, and C. D. Robertson, (2nd class); and Lieut. S. Penny, Royal Artillery.

OUR Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

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Also the Price Current published at this office.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—For the fortnight ending 30th June, it appears that in this Collectorate in some of the Deshee Talookas sowing operations are still at a standstill, owing to the limited fall of rain. In other talookas we hear the fall has been good and sowing operations are in progress. In the Dangee Talookas the fall has also been good. Public health good; slight decease among the cattle in Parnair and Nayawasa; also in the Dangs owing to the very great fall of rain there.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—It appears from the weather report of this Collectorate ending the 13th of June last, that the fall of rain during the period now reported on was very heavy. The cultivators are still engaged in their sowing operations and the transplantation of rice. The weather is now more settled, and it is hoped that no more rain will fall for some days. All the districts are reported to be free from epidemic disease of any kind, except Bugwara where fever prevails.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH JULY 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING SUGAR.—Aboo Bucker Mahomed, a lascar on board the British Ship *Shah Jhan*, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing sugar of the value of eight annas, part of the cargo of the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. John White, master of the ship *Shah Jhan*, that yesterday morning he saw the sugar passed up the hatchway to his cook, whereupon he ordered the cook to bring it aft to open it. The chief mate then made enquiries, and told witness that the prisoner had stated that he had passed it up. Prosecutor immediately gave him in charge of the police.

Valentine, the cook on board the ship, stated that yesterday morning prisoner gave him a bundle of sugar and desired him to give it to a Bhundaree. He called the witness and passed it up through the hatchway. He then gave it to the Bhundaree.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three weeks in the Common Jail with hard labour.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Pandoo Sobana was charged with stealing a turban of the value of seven rupees, the property of Baba Blickajee. It appeared from the evidence of Baba Blickajee, a hammerman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, that he lost the turban from his house in the Nagpada road in August last. He had reported the theft to the police. Prisoner used to live in the vicinity of the prosecutor's house, but since August last did not appear. On Saturday last prisoner was passing from the prosecutor's house, but seeing the prosecutor he ran away. On Sunday last, at about four P.M., a police peon brought the prisoner to the house of the prosecutor, Baba Blickajee, who asked prisoner why he had run away. Prisoner replied that he was afraid that he would be given in charge. Prosecutor then asked prisoner if he had taken the turban, and prisoner replied that he had taken it and sold it to a Parsee for Rs. 2. Prosecutor then gave prisoner in charge of the police.

The prisoner, who was an old offender, having been nine times imprisoned in less than five years, was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the space of three years.

THEFT.—Hurry Luximan was brought to trial, charged with stealing several gold ornaments and some promissory notes from a building used as a human dwelling.

The prosecutrix stated that the property in question was kept in a box in her room, and the box was fastened with a padlock. On the morning of the robbery she had left the house at eight o'clock, and when she returned all the things were gone. The articles are not all recovered; there is still four ornaments missing.

The main point in this case was whether the prisoner had taken the property with the intention of returning it or not, as he had only been in the act of pawning it, when he was detected.

The prisoner having been found guilty, His Lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. JOHN ROBERT RAE.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. Joseph Henry Reading, John Jones, James Young, David Morier Evans, Edward William Flowers, Thomas Phillips, John King, Nicholas Antonio Bargess, Dossabhoy Bomanjee, Morobs Narrayen, and Goolam Mahomed.

Shaik Mudar bin Shaik Moiden (No. 20) was indicted for driving his buggy in so rash and uncontrolled a manner as to endanger human life.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. A Parsee was seriously injured and eventually died through the injuries he received.

The prisoner was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Cooyee Taya (No. 21) pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing in a building used for the custody of property, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Antonio de Souza was charged with criminal breach of trust in appropriating a buggy.

Gopaldass Bugwundass

From Ningpo, there is not much of interest. The French force, garrisons Shanshing, and San-tuan is held by the Anglo-Chinese. Blame seems to be attached to the Taoutae for his parsimoniousness in supplying funds for enlisting men, and recruits have to be sought for among the islands of the Chusan Archipelago.—brave fellows enough, but a set of piratical scoundrels. Complaints are also made of unfair play in the division of loot taken at Shangpu and Shao-shing, the French tenaciously holding on to all they have fingered. The taking of loot, it is to be feared, has, except under the strictest regulations and in justifiable circumstances, a demoralising effect upon the troops.

From Amoy and Fubchau there are no news of importance.

At Swatow, considerable excitement has been caused by the action of H. M.'s Consul in reference to the new site for a foreign settlement. It appears that when it was determined to quit Double Island, the American Consul chose for himself a site on the south side of the river, while H. M.'s Consul selected the "Kailut site" on the north. The U. S. Consul, Mr. Bradley, exerted himself in numerous ways to induce the English community to settle on his side, where he has bought up the land. A Chinaman, partner, it is said, in Mr. Bradley's business, claimed the Kailut site, but a mandarin was sent from Canton to investigate the matter, and his visit is issued in that site being leased, in perpetuity, to the British government. But opposition did not end here. An attempt being shortly afterwards made to survey the site, a band of Chinese were brought from the neighbouring town, and they offered such serious molestation to the surveying party that the latter had to retire. The astute Chinaman before alluded to was no doubt the instigator of the row. It has therefore eventuated that the baffled British Consul has gone over to the side where all the land has been bought up by Messrs. Bradley & Co., who desire upon it the moderate profit of five hundred per cent. The Consul has acted weakly in the matter, and so, we think, has Sir F. Bruce in giving his sanction to the change.

From Canton we have no news.

A fearful Earthquake has occurred at Manila, of which details are given below.

In Hongkong, matters go on smoothly. Mr Fred. Harvey is here at present, en route for England. Ill health has compelled him to abandon his duties as Acting Consul at Shanghae. His career in China has been eminently marked by vigour and judgment, and we sincerely trust that his health may be thoroughly recruited by a return to his native air.

It was stated that the 22d company of Royal Engineers had been ordered out for service in China.—The appointment of Mr. George J. Holland as Acting Consul for Denmark, during the absence of Mr F. H. Block, was noted on the authority of the *Government Gazette*.—On the same authority, the flourishing state of St John's Cathedral was recorded. Two Hundred and forty-two sittings having been let during the past year.—An article appeared, drawing attention to the opening of new ports in Formosa, a measure to which the Tartar General at Fubchau had expressed his opposition.—By a paragraph quoted from an Australian paper it was shewn that Peruvian manstealers were at work in the South Sea Islands;—the scoundrel Pastor, whose neck was in such jeopardy here some time ago, has probably gone to safer hunting-grounds.—An enquiry into the case of Captain Taylor, Master of the ship Beatrice, was begun on Tuesday morning at the Harbour Master's office.—The convict Atkins has been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to Penal Servitude for life; the first endeavours which were made to get a reprieve for him proved unsuccessful; subsequently, the Acting Governor thought fit to extend mercy to the unfortunate man.—Mr Henry Jefferd Tarrant, formerly practising in Hongkong as an Attorney, and deservedly esteemed in that capacity, has been admitted to the Bar of this Colony.—The Representatives of the Canton Fire Brigade of 1856 have voted the money which was handed to them as their share of the indemnity money, to the fund which is at present being raised for the erection of a City Hall here.

The Marine Court upon Captain Taylor of the Beatrice concluded their sittings on Monday after a patient enquiry of four days; the Captain's certificate was returned to him, and he was exonerated from all the charges which had been urged against him and enquired into by the Court. He was at the same time severely reprimanded for not adhering to the truth in giving his evidence at the Supreme Court.—Notice was drawn to the splendid Water supply which is now available in this city in cases of fire. The mere pressure of water in the pipes is such as to throw a jet of water a hundred and fifty feet in perpendicular height.—News was received here on the 10th instant of a fearful Earthquake which had happened in Manila on the night of the 3d, at 7 o'clock. From one to two thousand lives have been lost, all the principal public buildings levelled, and much property destroyed. Details are given in a correspondent's letter.—The Police have been sufficiently active of late to attack a nuisance that has long been a disgrace to Lyndhurst Terrace, that of Chinese females loitering about the streets. Twenty-four were taken up and received a caution from the Magistrate.—The native traders at Canton have memorialised the foreign merchants with a view to having the Custom practices assimilated to those of Fubchau and Shanghae.

MANILA, *4th June*, 1863.

On the 3rd instant, at half-past seven in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to rise from the earth and gird the city of Manila (the "Beauteous Flower of the East," (as she is finely and poetically designated by her possessors), and at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted scarcely a minute, but in that short space nearly the whole of Fair Manila has been reduced to a heap of ruins. The abomination of desolation has taken possession of her palaces, her temples, and her dwelling-places, and death and destruction have ridden triumphantly over the land. We believe that upwards of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but it is impossible as yet to estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The good priests, their choristers and Sacristans, and the faithful who were hearing the vespers of Corpus Christi, have been nearly all buried and suffocated under ruins of the Cathedral, and other Churches. The only church that has escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1645. The Palace and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial buildings are more or less shaken down or shaken from their foundations. Thank God! not a single Foreigner has been killed, but two, we hear, have been seriously hurt, though not dangerously. The Rodriguez property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed, and is nothing but a mass of ruins. We must felicitate Spain on the conduct of her subjects here of all classes; during this great and sudden calamity. The Governor General and the Archbishop set a brilliant example, which has been copied nearly by all, of calmness, fortitude, resignation, and energetic sympathy. The city is deserted nearly, for the edifices threaten to fall suddenly, and there may be (though Heaven forefend it!) a repetition. Before the Earthquake took place, sulphurous odours were perceived, rumbling like the firing of ordnance, and then like the approach of an immense locomotive and train. The flame also surrounded the city when seen from the Bay to ascend towards the sky; and another, a triple snaked one, came from the land over water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet; while on shore the earth has every where sunk at least two feet. God help us! we are all sick and nervous, and require all our faith and confidence to sustain us. Details next mail. ADIEU!

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE London Mails to 27th April arrived here on the 9th in the *Emeu*.

Except at Hongkong, we have but little to report in Imports; but there, besides purchases for local consumption, extensive shipments have been made to the Straits and India. In Exports, we have very large transactions in Tea at Fubchau, at an increase in price over opening rates. Already eight splendid clippership have sailed for England, viz:—'Fiery Cross' (997,800), 'Falcon' (1,081,800), 'Min' (868,600), 'Bahama' (747, 300), 'Flying Spur' (966,400), 'Ellen Rodger' (792,600), total, 5,354,700, besides the 'Zoba' and 'Lightfoot;' cargoes not reported. No new Teas yet arrived at Hankow or Kiukiang, but musters had been received at the former port, which are said to be rather below the average.

TIENTSIN, *May 22*.—Business had been done after the 18th in consequence of a fair held at Maouchow, about eighty miles in the interior. The marauding bands had disappeared from the neighbourhood.

HANKOW, *May 27*.—In Imports, nothing doing. Twenty-four musters of new Teas had been received; they are rather inferior to last season's crop. The str. 'Annette,' 'Challenger,' 'Celestial,' and 'White Adder' were at the anchorage ready to load.

KIUKIANG.—Business very dull, both in Imports and Exports.

SHANGHAE, *June 5*.—Sales of Imports comprise 12,080 pieces Grey, 1,500 White, and 2,500 Spotted Shirtings, 3,000 T-Cloths, and 3,000 dozens Handkerchiefs. No Silk in Market; 500 bales arrived from Japan, had been shipped on board the steamers 'Pekin' and 'Ganges.' Exchange, on London, Bank 6/8 to 6/5/, Credit 6/6/ to 6/4/. Freights, to London £4 to £6.10, with a downward tendency. Tonnage plentiful. The vessels on the berth are,—for London, 'Achilles' 'Coulnakyle,' 'Glenroy,' 'Gwinevere,' 'Raphael,' 'Seawell,' 'Silver Eagle,' 'Vigil,' 'West Derby,' and 'Whinfell;' for Liverpool, 'Onangondy,' 'Ophir,' 'Oxus,' and 'Empress of India;' for New work, 'Mary & Louisa' and 'Imina Brons.'

FOOCHAU, *June 4*.—2,500 pieces T-Cloths and 400 Coloured Shirtings are the only sales of Imports. The Exports show a large business,—70,000 chests Congou, 1,000 Souchongs, 2,000 half-chests Oolongs, and 650 boxes Scented. The arrivals are mostly medium; and of finest quality, the supply, it is reported, will fall short of last season. Vessels loading, for London, 'Robin Hood' (full), 'City of Aberdeen,' and 'Star of China;' with 'Bellissima,' 'Maggie Leslie,' and 'Shakespeare' on the berth; for Liverpool, and New York, none. Freights, to London, £6.

AMOY, *June 3*.—Sales of Imports, under 400 pieces White and 2,000 Grey Shirtings, with a few hundred pieces of other goods. The market for the new Congous opened on the 30th May at about last season's prices, and since then 3,500 half-chests, all yet arrived, had been taken at an advance. 912 half-chests Orange Pekoe, and 400 boxes fine do., had also found buyers.

CANTON.—Very little doing in Imports, some 1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings being nearly the only sale. In Teas, 1 chop Congou had been taken, leaving 6 in stock; also 1,300 half-chests Canton-packed, 8,500 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 7,400 Caper, and 5,000 Canton Gunpowder. Freights, to London £4.5; to New York dl. 21. Ships loading, for London, 'Banian' and 'Valdivia;' for New York 'Candace.'

HONGKONG.—A good business has been done, and the following sales have been made for local consumption: 20,000 pieces Grey, 500 White, and 250 Spotted Shirtings, 4,300 T-Cloths, 500 Brocades, 1,000 Spanish Stripes, 1,700 Long Ells, and 300 Lastings; also 160,000 piculs Rice. Exchange, on London, Bank, 4/10½. Credit, 4/10¾. Tonnage abundant, and fast increasing.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

The Opium market, since my last Report of the 28th ultimo, has been exceedingly dull throughout, owing to a heavy stock, and but very little demand on the part of the Chinese.

PATNA.—Has gradually fallen from $622.50 to its present rate of $612.50 per chest, some time-bargains having been settled at $617.50.

BENARES.—Has ranged very much below Patna and is now quoted at dlrs. 573 per chest. High Company's numbers are enquired for, on which a slight advance is given by the Chinese.

MALWA.—Prices have scarcely varied since my last Report, the day's quotation being dlrs. 670 to dlrs. 675 per chest. There are great complaints about the quality of this description of Opium lately imported, the very best in appearance and testing occasionally proves unsatisfactory after the following day's examination of the boiling.

TURKEY.—Scarcely any Stock on hand; prices are quoted $590 per picul.

	Patna	*Benares*	*Malwa*
Estimated Stock on 28th May.....	1,050	661	1,327
Imported per Steamers *United Service, Clan Alpine,* and *Singapore*	1,649	1,160	2,167
	2,708	1,821	3,494
Exports, &c., &c.	688	580	1,874
Estimated Stock, 28th May, 1863 ...	2,020	1,241	1,620

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

THE amount of business in Freights during the past fortnight has been very limited, the great majority of settlements having been for Coast Ports. Some considerable inquiry was made, just after the departure of the last Mail, for tonnage to load at Manila for New York and London, and one or two settlements were actually made at rates specified below. These, however, declined, and engagements would probably have been effected at a lower rate, had not the news of the severe earthquake which destroyed the city of Manila, put a stop for the present to negociations. The gratifying news of the probable peaceful solution of the Japan difficulty will doubtless allay the apprehension to which we alluded in our last circular, relative to marauding upon commerce in our waters. The news of the loss of the *Ringleader* is confirmed, the captain and crew having arrived at Shanghae. The case is very little offering at that port for Tonnage, and a large number of unemployed vessels are lying in the river. At the Coast Ports, the business doing is inconsiderable, one small vessel has been chartered to convey Macao produce to the Colonies at a medium figure. Little or no enquiry for the Rice Ports and of Cotton Yarns

on 1st June 1863 392 Bales 6 Cases.
1st May 1863 310 „ 6 „
1st June 1862 259 „ 13 „

The Market for Grey Shirtings has been a little more active during the fortnight, at very firm prices, and all current Cotton Goods have been saleable at firm rates.

EXPORTS.—Prices extremely firm.

PLANTATION COFFEE.—None to be had, price nominal at 14s per bushed.

NATIVE COFFEE.—Very scarce indeed, and as much as 65s. per cwt. in Colombo has been paid for picked and dried.

COCOANUT OIL.—32s 6d. per cwt. without casks, and the supply not abundant.

TINNIVELLY COTTON.—The last prices paid are Rs. 255 and Rs. 257 per candy, but the Cheddies are most unwilling to contract on any terms. The crop now coming in is most inferior in quality, and the quantity exported this year is not much more than one-third of the quantity shipped last season.

Freights to London are now—

10s. for Cocoanut Oil.
100s. „ Coffee in Casks.
45s. „ „ „ Bags.
75s. „ Cinnamon.
40s. „ Ebony.
30s. „ Plumbago and Coir Yarn.
90s. „ Cotton from Tuticorin.

Exchange on London, 6 months' sight, no alteration.
Bank Bills, 4 pet cent Discount.
Credits and Documents, 5 per cent to 6 per cent Discount.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE *Richmond Enquirer* of the 7th instant says:—

The battle is considered one of the most desperate ever fought, as the slaughter on both sides will attest. During the enemy's retreat our artillery had a fair sweep of them while crossing the ford, and added greatly to their disasters. Our entire loss is estimated from eight to ten thousand; that of the enemy from twenty-five to thirty thousand, including eight thousand prisoners.

We lost in all fourteen pieces of artillery, and captured fifty-three. We also captured nearly ten thousand prisoners, seven thousand of whom are said to be at Guinea's Station, on their way to Richmond. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at six or seven thousand.

On Thursday, Hooker's right wing had reached a point near Spottsylvania Court House, his left resting on the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford, and his centre on Chancellorsville, two miles south-west of Fredericksburg. The hostile lines were at this time in close proximity, and skirmishes were frequent. On Friday evening, about six o'clock, General Jackson attacked the enemy's right flank, and the first general battle ensued. General Rhodes, commanding D. H. Hill's old division, being on our extreme left, began the fight. The enemy had already thrown up formidable breastworks to resist an attack from the direction of Fredericksburg, but our forces advancing from a nearly opposite direction, they were, of course, worthless. The enemy finding himself outflanked, deserted his works without resistance, and fled in confusion to Chancellorsville. Night coming on the pursuit was discontinued. During Saturday, Jackson continued to press the enemy's right, whilst General Lee assailed him in front. On Saturday morning, shortly after midnight, the hostile armies occupying lines directly parallel with the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, the enemy advanced and delivered battle. At this critical juncture General Jackson received his wound.

After one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the war, which lasted until ten o'clock on Sunday morning, Hooker was beaten at all points, and fell back towards the United States Ford on the Rappahannock, some sixteen miles above Fredericksburg. This was the battle of Chancellorsville. While it was raging, Sedgwick, with an overwhelming force, advanced from the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, upon General Early, one division, and the heights of Fredericksburg. After a short but desperate resistance Early was compelled to retire toward Chancellorsville, and Sedgwick took possession of the long coveted heights. In this fight the enemy captured a number of prisoners and five guns of the Washington artillery battalion. It is said that two entire companies of the Washington artillery were taken, but we think the report doubtful. When a reverse overtakes us a scapegoat is never wanting. In this case, it is said, we could have held our position but for the pusillanimous conduct of some infantry regiments. We, however, believe our defeat at this point to have been solely due to the immense odds brought against us.

The enemy's triumph was destined to be short-lived. General M'Claws being sent to General Early's assistance in less than two hours dislodged Sedgwick and drove him into the valley of the Rappahannock, re-capturing, it is believed, the guns just before lost. Whether Sedgwick retreated to the town or to some point below, we have been unable to learn. But in either event, General Lee, having punished Hooker sufficiently to keep him quiet for the balance of the day, turned his troops towards Fredericksburg, determined to drive Sedgwick beyond the river and got rid of him. This he did, but, as we learn, after the dearest bought victory of the day. If our loss in this battle be as great as reported, our columns must have been subjected to a fire of the enemy's artillery unsurpassed on the Stafford hills.

Our victory on the Rappahannock has cost us dear in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good General Jackson. His left arm has been amputated above the elbow; a bullet has passed through his right hand. Our best hope will results in the restoration to Jackson; yet the accursed bullet that brought him down was never moulded by a Yankee. Through a cruel mistake, in the confusion, the hero received two balls from some of his own men who would have died for him.

THE STATE OF CHARLESTON.

(From a Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, April 17, 1863.

I HOPE you received my last letter of the 8th of April, giving a brief account of the repulse of Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet, off Charleston, on the 7th instant.

We have just received here the Northern version of the bombardment. It is full of the most impudent falsehoods and inaccuracies. They state that the fire of 500 guns was hurled upon the Keokuk. I can assure you that the whole number of guns engaged on the side of the Confederates was 60 in the aggregate—only a portion of the armament of the outer lines of defence were brought into play. Indeed the iron-clad fleet was repulsed before the Confederates realised that the attack was meant in earnest. As for their statement that they entered Charleston harbour and seriously damaged Fort Sumter, it is hardly worth denying, for it must be evident that if they had done so, and found their monitors invulnerable, they would not have gone outside again, and then retired to Port Royal to refit and have re-embarked the troops that they had landed on Folly Island and other portions of the coast contiguous to Charleston. Indeed the Keokuk, the ship that came nearest to Fort Sumter, was never closer than 900 yards, and, consequently, must have been considerably further off than that from the first line of obstruction that block the mouth of the harbour between Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Again, it is an extraordinary thing that if they knew the Keokuk to have their most vulnerable ship, they should have brought it closest under fire. From their own account she did not last long. I have not personally inspected her wreck, now on the shores of Morris Island; but the parties who have been there inform me that her turrets are pierced in many places. The guns that appeared to do the greatest execution are the Brooks' guns, the invention of Commodore Brooks, of the Confederate States Navy, now in the Richmond arsenal. From the northern statement, that the frigate Ironsides was not seriously damaged, we are confirmed in the truth of the first statements made by the officer commanding at Fort Sumter, on the evening of the 7th April, that the Ironsides had hauled off damaged; for if it were not so the Yankee press would not have endeavoured to allay anxiety on her account.

I can deny, also, that serious damage was done to Fort Sumter. The walls of the Fort were struck thirty-four times during the bombardment,—and; of course, huge projectiles, weighing 400lb, could not strike without leaving a mark, and knocking out some of the bricks; but not a crack or breach of any description is visible, and the damage done was repaired the next day. Not a single gun, even in the Barbette Battery, was dismounted by the enemy's fire.

Yesterday, Her Majesty's ship Renaldo and His Imperial Majesty's ship Catinat were off the bar. We hear from these sources that Admiral Dupont is at his wit's end, but that he intends trying again. I only hope that he may really attempt that to run into the harbour. We are also informed that all the Monitors struck by shot were damaged, that the bolts and nuts holding together the plates of the turrets flew inside from the concussion, and that from the same reason the crews could not lean against the inside of the turret without danger to life and limb. I can well imagine to what controversy this late attack will give rise in England, between the supporters of the stationary forts *versus* floating iron batteries, and, doubtless, it will be evidenced strongly in favour of the first mentioned. I feel convinced that the ships of the Warrior and Black Prince class, or even the newer vessel, coated with 5½in. plates, would stand no chance, if obliged to attempt to run the gauntlet between forts bearing such an armament as those commanding the entrance to Charleston harbour. Undoubtedly, a target representing the sides of the Warrior, may resist a single shot from a very heavy piece of ordnance; but let 30 pieces of the same calibre be concentrated on the same object, and fired simultaneously, and the result would, I imagine, be very different. In the batteries here, by a very ingenious piece of mechanism, the invention of Lieutenant Colonel Yates, a talented Artillery officer of the C.S.A. a single man is enabled, by turning a handle, to move the heaviest piece of ordnance in any direction he may think fit; and when the gun is once sighted on a moving object, as easily as with a rifle.

The "On to Richmond" howl seems to have died away amongst the fanatics of the North, and apparently they have given up the idea of dislodging General Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson from their impregnable lines at Fredericksburg. Vicksburg and Port Hudson still hold out triumphantly, and no doubts seem to be entertained on our side of their ultimately repulsing their assailants in these quarters. At present the Yankees are concentrating large forces under Rosencranz and Burnside, in Tennessee, in the hopes of crushing Generals Joe Johnstone and Bragg; but I hope that, as usual, the Confederates' armies will be triumphant there.

To an impartial eye-witness it would seem almost madness of the North continuing the war; they have gained really no tangible advantages during a two years' war, and every day that it continues the South are becoming better soldiers and better adapted to the use of arms. The food question is undoubtedly the gravest, and if ever the South were obliged to succumb it would be through that; but I think the danger has been exaggerated, though doubtless it was wise policy of the administration to excite this feeling as much as possible throughout the country, thereby inducing even patriotic planters to raise as much food as possible during the ensuing season, and omit the production of cotton. We shall manage well enough till harvest time, and after that there will be plenty. If Lincoln cannot carry out the conscription act, and the two-years' men, whose time expires in the end of May, take their leave, the war must stop.

DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO JUNE 10.

THE BALAKLAVA CHARGE.

(From the Home News, June 10.)

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN V. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. SOMERSET GOUGH CALTHORPE.

THIS case was resumed on the 9th June before the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered that on the 23rd April last, Mr. Bovill, Q.C., on behalf of Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, obtained a rule calling upon Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Somerset Gough Calthorpe, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and author of the work entitled, "Letters from Head-Quarters; or, the Realities of the War in the Crimea; by an Officer on the Staff," to show cause why a criminal information should not be exhibited against him for a libel on the Earl of Cardigan, contained in the above publication.

Serjeant Shee yesterday proceeded to show cause against the rule. He said that Lord Cardigan had in his affidavit set forth the particulars of his military conduct in the battle of Balaklava on the 24th of October, 1854, and on several other occasions during the Russian war, against what he repeatedly designated the groundless imputations of Colonel Calthorpe. His lordship set forth the praise which had been bestowed upon him by both Houses of Parliament, and a speech highly eulogistic of himself delivered at the Mansion-house on the 6th February, 1855. The grounds on which he should ask their lordships to discharge the rule were three and threeonly, without reference to technical points. First, that the only passages in Colonel Calthorpe's book of which Lord Cardigan has now ground of complaint in reference to the battle of Balaklava, are the result, honestly expressed, of information fairly obtained at the time; and that the statements in those passages relating to the conduct of Lord Cardigan are in all substantial matters, as it appeared upon Lord Cardigan's affidavit and the affidavits in answer, to Lord Cardigan's knowledge true. Second, that the conduct of Lord Cardigan to Colonel Calthorpe upon the publication of the first edition of "Letters from Headquarters," and the conduct of Colonel Calthorpe to Lord Cardigan, has been such as, according to the ordinary practice of this country, to disentitle Lord Cardigan to the special interference he asks. Third, that the war in the Crimea, and the conduct of the public men in the service of the Crown in connection with it, had, at the time the alleged libels were published, become matters of history and fair comment and discussion, and that Colonel Calthorpe had a right to form and publish his opinion respecting them, and that he did so, as now appeared upon his affidavit, with a desire to be strictly accurate as respects Lord Cardigan, and with no intention to criminate him. On these three grounds alone he asked their lordships to discharge the rule, without having any reference to dilatoriness or any other technical objection: for Colonel Calthorpe did not wish to ride off upon a horse having in his veins a single drop of blood of the statute of limitations. (A laugh). The learned counsel proceeded to read some of the passages complained of by Lord Cardigan, detailing first upon which stated that there could be no doubt of Lord Cardigan's horsemanship, and that he retired from the battery.

After some questions had been asked by the Lord Chief Justice, who understood that the libel arose out of reflections on the military conduct or courage of Lord Cardigan, and that the libel was that Lord Cardigan never faced the danger he was bound to meet,

Serjeant Shee proceeded by observing that was what he understood to be the subject of the charge. What, he proposed to prove was that Colonel Calthorpe, who saw the charge, was not so circumstanced as to see exactly what Lord Cardigan did when he reached the battery, but he saw that immediately afterwards, and within five minutes, he was galloping back to the rear. The learned counsel proceeded to read extracts from Lord Cardigan's affidavit in answer to this part of the libel. He next proceeded to read extracts from Colonel Calthorpe's affidavit, which stated that the libel, Colonel Calthorpe, in his affidavit, said he saw much of what Lord Cardigan did, and that he believed that what he had stated in his book was true. He had heard from officers on whom he relied, some of whom were dead, and some in service in India, that when in the battery, and vainly inquiring for Lord Cardigan, they were obliged to take upon themselves the serious responsibility of ordering a retreat. An affidavit of Lieut-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett stated that he was in command of the Heavy Brigade, which was ordered to retire after having given some assistance to the Light Brigade. A few moments after this Lord Cardigan, coming back with the retreating troops came to Lord Lucan and gave explanations in reference to the mistaken order which had been given. The affidavit also stated that Sir J. Scarlett came behind the last of the troops he had commanded. He (the learned counsel) alluded to that affidavit because Sir J. Scarlett had, in a letter which he had written, said that he meant that Lord Cardigan came out last of the first line he had commanded. An affidavit of Lord Lucan was next read. His lordship said he was unable to concur with the statements contained in Sir J. Yorke Scarlett's affidavit. He said that Lord Cardigan did not come up to him until all was over. He then declared, in a very solemn manner, that he should report Captain Nolan for gross insubordination, and that he (Lord Lucan) had great difficulty in making him understand that Captain Nolan had been killed, and that the shrieks which so many had heard had been occasioned by his being shot through the heart. An affidavit was next read from Colonel Mayow, who spoke to the absence of Lord Cardigan, and his conviction that he must have either been taken prisoner or killed. An affidavit from Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck, late a lieutenant in the 8th Hussars, spoke to the absence of Lord Cardigan during the engagement, and to having seen him afterwards sitting quietly on his horse in the valley. Several affidavits from persons who were present at the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava were read, with a view to show that Lord Cardigan was absent at the critical moment, while others deposed to seeing him ride away, some of them stating that they were under the impression that he was riding to the rear in order to bring up the Heavy Brigade. The learned serjeant next referred to the affidavit of Lord Cardigan bearing on this point, remarking upon it that his lordship said nothing about what he did, or in whose company he was during the time he was in the battery. Colonel Calthorpe adduced upon the affidavits that Lord Cardigan did enter the battery, but if he was asked whether he offered that as his apology, he said "No," but what he stated was that Lord Cardigan retired when he ought to have stayed, and he submitted that that was plain from Lord Cardigan's affidavit. He (the learned counsel) would now proceed to the second branch of the subject, namely, that the conduct of Lord Cardigan, since the publication of the book, had been such as to disentitle him to the extraordinary interference he asked at the hands of the court. It was the practice of the court to refuse a criminal information when the applicant had retaliated against the person against whom he moved. Several cases of practice were cited. He contended that since publication of the libels complained of, Lord Cardigan had done everything he could as a peer, a general officer in her Majesty's service, and a colonel of a regiment, to punish and ruin Colonel Calthorpe; and that Colonel Calthorpe, on the other hand had done everything a man could do, short of owning what he knew to be false. Several letters from Colonel Calthorpe to Lord Westmoreland, a mutual friend, were read, in which expressions of regret were contained, and offers to make any necessary alterations, some of which, as alleged, were actually made. It was also stated that Lord Cardigan had asked Lord Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to dismiss Colonel Calthorpe from his staff, which he declined to do; that he denounced him in the House of Lords, that he had sought for a court-martial upon him, and that he interfered with him in his attempt to exchange with an officer in the 5th Dragoons. On the last-named occasion Colonel Calthorpe wrote to the military secretary, admitting his indiscretion in writing the book, and stating that if the exchange were allowed he would show by his conduct that he was not actuated by any vindictive feelings towards Lord Cardigan. Even now Colonel Calthorpe instructed him (Serjeant Shee) to say that he had been very indiscreet, being a very young man at the time, in publishing anything, however true it might be, of a general officer in the army. To show Colonel Calthorpe's desire not needlessly to offend Lord Cardigan, it was mentioned that the unbound copies of the last edition, consisting of a thousand copies, were wasted in 1861, and that since that time not a single copy had been issued. It was not until Mr. Kinglake's book was threatened that Lord Cardigan took steps in the matter. Lord Cardigan had not come forward before because he (Serjeant Shee) contended he felt he ought to be satisfied with the manly explanations which Colonel Calthorpe had made. He now came to the third and last point, namely, that the war in the Crimea and the conduct of the public servants engaged in it, were, at the time Colonel Calthorpe wrote his book, matters of history, and that he had a right to form and publish his opinions. It was not at all likely that Colonel Calthorpe, at that time a young man of not more than 25, full of hope, would have put his name to statements which he did not believe to be true relative to a nobleman holding so high and influential a position in the British army as the Earl of Cardigan, who was considered throughout all England, though not in Russia or in France to be the hero of Balaklava.

Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., followed on the same side.

Mr. Justice Crompton understood that everything was withdrawn, except that Lord Cardigan led his troops into the battery and then retired.

Mr. Coleridge—Yes, that was the position of the case.

The Lord Chief Justice thought that if that had been stated in the notes to the subsequent editions of the book in the same way that other explanations had been made the court would have heard nothing of the matter.

Mr. Coleridge said that Colonel Calthorpe had destroyed all the last edition, so anxious was he to spare Lord Cardigan's feelings.

The Lord Chief Justice said that was the strength of Colonel Calthorpe's case.

Mr. Coleridge said Colonel Calthorpe had retracted all he could, but adhered to what he believed to be true.

Mr. Douglas Brown, in a few words on the same side, said that this proceeding was merely to make Colonel Calthorpe a scapegoat, and to prevent Mr. Kinglake from commenting on Lord Cardigan's conduct.

Mr. Bovill proceeded, on behalf of the Earl of Cardigan, to move that the rule should be made absolute. He contended that though some explanations had been given, yet the language in which the statements were conveyed contained a studied insult towards Lord Cardigan. The explanations themselves conveyed a sneer, and contained perversions of the truth, for the purpose of injuring Lord Cardigan. The learned counsul then proceeded at great length to go through the evidence contained in the affidavits of Lord Cardigan and others, upon which he moved the rule, and the affidavits on the part of Major Calthorpe, and contended there was nothing in those affidavits to contradict the statement of Lord Cardigan that he had entered the battery and led the first line of cavalry up to the guns, and that he was left alone in the bat tery without a single aide-de-camp, or his brigademajor, or a single man of the line, and he had no alternative but to make his way through the battery and rejoin the troops; and that there might have been a mistaken notion that the second and third line that the person they saw riding from the battery was Lord Cardigan; but at all events, what was certain was, that Lord Cardigan, finding his brigade cut to pieces, and in confusion, he had no alternative but to retreat; and Lord Cardigan denied that it was the duty of a general officer leading the first line to remain on the spot until the second and third lines came up; it was the duty of his supports to come up to him, whereas they went to the right and the left. The learned counsel then proceeded to reply on the other points in the case, and submitted that the rule ought to be made absolute.

The court then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

CANON RUSSELL.—The Rev. John Russell, D.D., rector of Bishopsgate and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral, expired on the 3rd June at Canterbury. Dr. Russell, who was about 89 years old, was educated at Charterhouse School, where he gained the gold medal of honour in 1801, and thence he was elected student of Christchurch, Oxford, graduating in honours in 1806, and proceeding M.A. 1810. Having been ordained deacon in 1809 and priest in 1810, he returned to his school as head master in 1811, and became a D.D. in 1819. For 21 years Dr. Russell guided the studies of a vast number of youths, many of whom became distinguished in after life, among them the Bishop of St. Davids, Mr. Grote, Mr. Thackeray, Archdeacon Churton, Sir H. Havelock, Sir C. Trevelyan, Archdeacon Otter, Dr. Saunders (Dean of Peterborough), and Dr. Elder (both successively head masters of Charterhouse), Mr. G. S. Venables, Q.C., the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C., Mr. C. J. Clifford, M.P., the Dean of Ripon Church, Oxford, Sir H. Storks, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., and Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper. In the most flourishing time of his mastership—1823-24—there were about 480 boys in the school; and in 1829 there were but 290. Dr. Russell's character as a stern but able head master of the old school is well drawn by his pupil, Mr. Thackeray, whose Grayfriars is, of course, the Charterhouse. Dr. Russell was made a canon of Canterbury in 1827, and in 1832, succession to the Bishopric of London, he resigned the mastership of Charterhouse, but retained the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, upon which he resigned his mastership. The livings is of great value—not £2,000, as 30 years ago, but still of great value. As canon of Canterbury, Dr. Russell was popular: he was not a great preacher, but he was one of the best readers ever heard. As an administrator, he was much valued in the Church society, and was up to his death the treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Dr. Russell was author of a popular English grammar (1832), the "Rudiments of Latin" (1816), a Spital sermon (1833), "Concio ad Clerum" (1839), and he edited Casaubon's "Ephemerides," in 1850.—*Id.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of the Countess Dowager of Verulam was proved in London by her son, the Hon. Robert Grimston, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £2,000. Her ladyship was the daughter of the 7th Earl of Liverpool, and married, in 1807, the first Earl of Verulam, who died in 1845, and by whom she had a large family. The testatrix executed her will in 1847, and has left specific and pecuniary legacies to each of her children, bequeathing her plate and jewels to her eldest son, remembrances to her younger sons, and also to her four daughters—namely, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Craven, Viscountess Folkestone, and the Countess of Caledon; appointing her son, the Hon. Robert Grimston, residuary legatee and trustee.

The will of Emily Louisa Agusta Lady Bunbury, of Abergwynant, Mesionethshire, has been proved in London, the executor's nominated being Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury, and his wife (the testatrix's niece), Cecilia Caroline Bunbury. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. The testatrix, who died in March last, executed her will in 1860. Her ladyship was the second wife and relict of General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, K.C.B., F.R.S., and the daughter of Colonel the Hon. George Napier. The testatrix has bequeathed the bulk of her property to her niece, Cecilia Caroline, leaving to her and to her husband, the colonel, each a legacy of £5000, which will revert to their children, and appointing her niece residuary legate. There are legacies of various amounts to near relatives.—*Id.*

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

(From the Overland Mail, June 10.)

THE weekly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Manchester on Monday. The honorary secretary reported that the receipts of the past week had been 2,270l. 11s. 3d.; balance in the bank, 362,465l. 12s. 10d. Mr. Commissioner Farnall reported that the decrease in the week ending the 30th of May of persons in the receipt of relief in 27 unions was 1,856. The total decrease since the 6th of December was 102,386 persons, leaving 169,107 persons still chargeable. The hon. secretary's monthly report for May was presented, by which it appears that the total number of persons in receipt of relief on the books at the end of May as compared with the end of April, also shows a decrease. A discussion arose, the committee was called to the fact that considerable numbers of persons not belonging to the class of mill operatives, as well as persons ordinarily relieved from the parochial rates, had been admitted on to the relief lists during the winter months, and still continued in receipt of relief. It was, therefore, decided that a circular should be prepared, directing the attention of the local committees to the circumstances, with a view to the reduction of the number of persons of the classes referred to now upon the relief funds.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MR. WHITE (June 8) asked the Under-Secretary for India if the reorganization of the Indian Telegraph Department, mentioned by him on the 13th of March, 1863, had been carried out; and, if so, why Mr. Galbraith (formely the tutor of Sir William O'Shaughnessy's sons had been promoted over the heads of officers of long standing in that department; and whether he was aware that the present system of telegraphic communication in India is much complained of by the mercantile community and others, and whether it would not be desirable to decentralize that department by placing telegraph lines under the control of the chief authorities of the respective presidencies, as had been locally recommended.

Mr. T. G. Baring said the reorganization of the department in question had been completed mainly in consequence of the representations of the mercantile community, and that, as far as he was aware, no further suggestions had been received as to the expediency of decentralizing that department in the manner alluded to. With respect to

tion of a long career as author and journalist, and of the merits of some of his works. Mrs. Hughes, 100*l.*, in consideration of her husband's labours in the cause of education during a long service as master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, and of the straitened circumstances in which she is left. Mr. Lane, 100*l.*, in testimony of the value of his Arabic dictionary, the product of twenty years' labour, ten of which were passed in Egypt for the better accomplishment of the task. Dr. Robert Latham, 100*l.*, in appreciation of his eminence in the studies of grammar, philology, and ethnology, and of his contributions to the knowledge of the same. Sir Thomas Maclear, 100*l.*, in consideration of his services as Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Gerald Massey, 70*l.*, in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet, sprung from the people. Mrs. O'Donovan, 50*l.*, in consideration of the late Dr. O'Donovan's valuable contributions to Irish literature and archæology. Mr. Cyrus Redding, 70*l.*, in consideration of his labours in the field of political and other literature, extending over more than half a century. Mrs. Elizabeth Strutt, 70*l.*, in consideration of her straitened circumstances at a great age, and after fifty-eight years of contributions to literature. Dr. Tregelles, 100*l.*, on account of his valuable labours on subjects connected with biblical criticism, and of similar works still in hand.

A beautiful monument in marble has been placed in the parish church of Wilton, to the memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea.

Mr. Gibson has been summoned from Rome by the Prince of Wales to execute a bust of the Princess.

Among the results of the general meeting of the Royal Academicians on the 4th inst., is that Mr. Wilkerington accepts the rank of honorary retired academician; following the examples of Messrs. Baily and Cockerell, who, after a life of usefulness and service to the arts, leave the places they have held so long for younger men to fill. For the future, it was resolved that not more than four works are to be allowed to be placed below the "line," *i. e.*, about seven feet from the ground; this is to apply to members as well as outsiders. Mr. Partridge was re-elected, for a term of five years, professor of anatomy. Mr. Frith's explanation respecting the non-hanging of Mr. J. Stirling's picture, given in the letter referred to in our last, is understood to have been disputed. So far was it from being the fault of Mr. Frith, that a picture, which is admitted by him—one of the hangers—to be worthy of a good place, was not hung, that Mr. Knight, the secretary, is reported to have shown that the picture in question was amongst the rejected works, and was never at the disposal of the hanging committee at all.

Mr. Foley has been commissioned to execute the Cambridge memorial to the Prince Consort—a marble *statue*.

The annual display of pictures by the old masters at the *British Institution is now on view. Lord Overstone's Murillo* occupies the chief place in the north room. *There is a curious anecdote connected with this picture. After Lord Overstone had* bought it in the first instance, it was discovered that a half length of the Virgin and Child had been cut out of the original canvas and the space filled up with a copy. Sir Charles Eastlake happening to be in Italy, and seeing the picture which had been made of the part excised, the shape being still retained, wrote to Lord Overstone, and obtained his request to buy it. This was done, and the Virgin and Child have now been restored to their original place in the canvas; and although the seam is very easily seen at a proper distance, the general effect is really fine. The subject is "The Glorification of the Virgin." There are three other pictures by Murillo. Six pictures by Rembrandt have been sent. Among them are the portraits of Burgomaster Six and his wife. Two fine Berghems form part of the collection. The Salvator Rosas are fine, and so are the pictures by Canaletto. Two by the latter have a local interest—the one being "A View of Whitehall," very different from what it is now, and the other is "Northumberland House," of course before the comparatively recent improvements. *The Earl of Strafford has lent* a very fine Titian of "A Holy Family, St. Elizabeth and St. John," a "Landscape with Figures" (sunset effect), by Cuyp, *is a splendid production. Hobbima, Ruysdael*, and *M. Poussin*, if not numerously, are well represented.

An ordinary meeting of the *Ethnological Society*, which was very fully attended, was held on the 2nd inst., on which occasion the new president, *Mr. Hodgkin, took the chair. A paper was read "On the institution* and formation of the caste system in India," by Professor Tagore, who was formerly a *Brahmin, but is now a member of the English bar. This discourse*, though it occupied a number of hours in reading, was only the introductory portion of a *series on the same subject. Its principal object* was to establish the great antiquity of the Hindoos, and to construct out of fragments of *notices and traditions their early history, of which nothing authentic* has hitherto been known. Mr. Crawfurd, the late president of the society, *contested the opinion that the Hindoos immigrated into* India from Mesopotamia, and denied that there are any reliable sources from which a *history of the Hindoo* people can be formed *much earlier than the conquest of the country by the* Mahomedans.—*Id.*

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

THE committee on the Lisburn election brought up their report on Friday night in the House of Commons. The committee declared that Mr. John Doherty Barbour "was not duly elected a burgess to serve in the present Parliament; that the last election was a void election; and further, that Mr. John Doherty Barbour, by himself and his agents, was guilty of bribing and treating; that a person named Corrie was induced by one of his agents to personate his father a voter, who died in September last and that another voter named Bannister was bribed by a payment of 50*l.*" Some of the disclosures, especially those alluded to in the report, excited a vast deal of merriment, as they were given with much native ingenuousness and unintentional humour by the different Irish witnesses. By including Mr. Barbour among those who have been *guilty* of bribery and other corrupt practices, the committee have taken a stronger course than *any which has been* taken by an election committee for some years. Probably a prosecution will follow.

The rumour of a probable vacancy in the representation of Devonport is revived. *Sir Arthur Buller* was expected to address his constituents yesterday, when something definite, it was supposed would transpire. Meanwhile the Liberals have resolved in the event of a vacancy, to support Mr. *Thos.* Brassey, jun., son of the well-known railway contractor; and the champion of the Conservatives will, it is understood, be Captain John Edward Comerell, R. E. This officer is about thirty-four years old, is the son of a Sussex country gentleman, and on his mother's side he is a grandson to Mr. Bosanquet the London banker. With two such candidates in Devonport, a sharp and well-contested election may be expected.

Mr. Alderman Waterlow's experience in regard to the houses which he lately built for working men and their families in Finsbury has been of a very gratifying kind. So successful has been the undertaking, even as a business speculation, that it has produced a very good pecuniary return. This experience has led to a movement for the erection of several blocks of buildings of a similar character, and on Saturday a meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the Mansion House to form a company to carry out the scheme. Lord Stanley presided. The proceedings terminated with a resolution to form a company, towards the capital of which over 14,000*l.* was subscribed in the room.

A Philhellenic Committee was appointed on Saturday, at a meeting at which Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., presided, and several other members of Parliament were present. The object of the committee, it was stated would be to make the English public better acquainted with the wishes and aspirations of the Greek people.

Some time ago an address to the ministers of the Gospel in this country, signed by 750 of the Protestant pastors in France, was sent from Paris. In that address the French pastors exhorted their fellow-ministers in this country to speak out strongly against American slavery, and especially against the attempt now being made by the Southern States to make slavery the basis of their government. The address has been forwarded to all clergymen and ministers in this country, with a request that if they approved of it they would sign their names to an answer written in the spirit of the address. Over 4,000 dissenting ministers in England and Scotland have given their adhesion to the address, their names filling ten columns of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*. On the 3rd inst. an anti-slavery conference, was held at Manchester for the purpose of adopting a reply to the above-mentioned address of the French ministers and pastors, and in the evening there was a crowded meeting at the Freetrade Hall, when the address to the French pastors was read, and speeches were delivered. There was, however, some disturbances and opposition towards the close of the meeting, which ended in a somewhat disorderly manner.

The Earl of Lichfield has been appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, vacant by the death of the late Lord Hatherton.

Mr. Herbert, now *attaché* to the British Mission at Lisbon, has been appointed *attaché* to her Majesty's embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Drury, now *attaché* at Constantinople, is appointed *attaché* at Berne. Mr. Eden is appointed from Berne to Lisbon.

A banquet is to be given to Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, on the 24th inst., at Willis's Rooms.—*Id.*

COURT AND FASHION

HER Majesty arrived safely at Windsor on Saturday last from Balmoral. The Court chroniclers report that her Majesty will take her departure for Germany about the second week in July; but that she will not occupy the chateau of Rheinhartsbrunn, as she did last year, as she intends to reside at Rosenau, which the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has placed at her disposal. Rosenau was occupied by the Queen and Prince Consort on their first visit to Germany after their marriage, and is also associated with the birth and childhood of the Prince Consort.

The Queen's birthday was kept on Saturday last, which was observed as a general holiday at all the government offices, as well as the Stock Exchange. The demonstrations of loyalty on the occasion were more numerous than usual, in consequence, no doubt, of its being the first celebration of the birthday since the death of the late Prince Consort. At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the Tower, the shipping in the river was decorated with flags, whilst the royal standard floated from the summit of the grand tower of St. Stephen's, from Westminster Abbey, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, and most of the West-end and City churches. At the Admiralty, Horse Guards, Somerset House, and other government establishments, and in very many of the leading thoroughfares, similar emblems of loyalty were exhibited. Although the weather had been throughout the day exceedingly unpropitious, and continued so during the evening, the illuminations in the metropolis were of a pretty general character, and were not confined to the royal tradesmen. State dinners in celebration of the event were given by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, Earl Russell, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Palmerston. Sir William Atherton, the Attorney-General, gave a grand dinner to the Queen's Counsel and the leading members of the bar.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remained at Windsor all last week. On the 5th inst. their Royal Highness visited Eton, the "fourth of June" having been postponed till the 5th, on account of Ascot Cup day, of which an account is given elsewhere, falling on the same date. The attendance of distinguished and fashionable visitors is always great on the Eton Festival, but this year it was unusally numerous and brilliant. Twelve was the hour at which their Royal Highnesses were expected to arrive from Frogmore, but long before that time the visitors and students had begun to assemble in the Quadrangle, which before twelve was completely filled. Unfortunately before that hour, also the last faint hopes that the day might prove a fine one were set at rest in the most unsatisfactory manner by the steady, drizzling rain.

A levee was held on Monday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince was accompanied by Prtnce Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, and the great officers of State. The general circle was numerously attended, and upwards of 400 presentations took place. Among them were the following:—

Lieut.-G. A. A. Baker, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Biggs, on return from India, by Colonel C. Bingham.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Blunt, on return from India, by Colonel C. Bingham.

Major-General R. Budd, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major-E. Campbell, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lord Hubert de Burgh-Canning, by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Colonel G. Carr, on being made C.B., by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. W. D. Carey, on return from foreign service, by Col. C. Bingham.

Capt. J. H. Castell, on return from India, by the Sec. of State for India.

Lieut. A, F. Danvers, by Sir C. Wood.

Lieut. J. C. *Daunt, V. C., on receiving the* Victoria Cross, by Sir C. Wood.

Lieut.-Colonel *S. H. J. Davies, on return from* India by Sir C. Wood.

Mr. R. H. Davis, by Sir C. Wood.

Capt. T. Dennehy, by the Secretary of State for India,

Capt. G. M. Dobbin, on return from India, by Colonel C. Bingham.

Major Arthur *Drury, by the Secretary of State* for India.

Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, on appointment to 6th Regt. and return to China, by the Marquis of Drogheda.

Colonel H. W. Evans by the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood.

Capt. Hastings Fraser, on return from India, by Sir C. Wood.

Mr. Hope Grant, by Lord Forester.

Lieut. S. Grant, by Sir C. Wood.

Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, by Sir C. Wood.

Rev. E. J. Hubbard, by Sir C. Wood.

Major F. Layard, by Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Major James Leith, V.C., on appointment to her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, by Lord Folay.

Lieut. Sir John Louis, Bart., on succession to the title, by Sir C. Wood.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Lovell, by Sir C. Wood.

Inspector-General Dr. Macpherson, *on appointment* honorary physician to her Majesty, by Sir C. Wood.

Capt. C. E. Naylor, on return from India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. W. H. Newcome, on return from India, by Col. C. Bingham.

Mr. Pauncefote, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. J. F. Pierson, on return from India, by Colonel C. Bingham.

Capt. F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner, Punjaub, by his father, Sir F. Pollock.

Capt. G. A. Prendergast, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major-General St. G. D. Showers, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Major-General Slade, on appointment as colonel, 50th Regiment, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Ensign H. H. Stepney, on appointment to 78th Highlanders, by his father, Colonel St. G. H Stepney.

Major J. A. Steel, by Sir C. Wood.

Lieut. R. Steuart, by Sir C. Wood.

Lieut.-Colonel Van Straubenzie, by Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Sir Charles Wood was prevented attending the levee, and the gentlemen who were to have been presented by him were presented by Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, visited Edinburgh on his way from Balmoral to Windsor, in order to select apartments in Holyrood Palace for his residence there for three months in winter. The Prince is to prosecute several branches of study under learned masters in Edinburgh, as the Prince of Wales did in the summer of 1859, and he is also to attend several of the classes in the University, the session of which opens in November. His Royal Highness arrived at Edimburgh, on Thursday evening, and next day, after visiting several of the banks and public buildings, and making choice of a suite of rooms to be fitted up for his reception at Holyrood, he was waited on by Bailie Johnston, acting chief magistrate in the absence of the Lord Provost, to tender the respects of the municipal corporation. In the afternoon the Prince, accompanied by Professor Playfair, visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, and to commemorate his visit, planted a tree in the immediate vicinity of one planted by the Prince of Wales in 1859, and another by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of his recent visit to Edinburgh. The Prince afterwards visited Leith Harbour and Docks and examined the extensive works in progress, and the plans for still further extension. Before the Prince left the Docks a large crowd had collected, several of the foremost of the crowd eagerly offering their hands to the Prince, and receiving from him a very cordial shake. In the evening the Prince left by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway for Grahamston (Falkirk), and thence drove to Greenhill Junction, where he joined the special train which was conveying her Majesty and the younger members of the royal family from Balmoral to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales has been elected a member of the United Service Club.

The Duke de Montpensier and suite arrived at Southampton on Saturday night, and at once proceeded to Claremont.

Among the matrimonial projects in contemplation in fashionable life, the usual authorities on such matters report the following:—Viscount Marsham, the eldest son of the Earl of Romney, is about to be married to Lady Constance Hastings, the youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings, and of Barbara Baroness Grey de Ruthin. Lord Edward Howard is about to be married to the daughter of Mr. M. Phillips, the representative of a distinguished Catholic family. A marriage is on the *tapis* between Colonel Burton formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Miss Slade, half-sister to Sir Frederick Slade, Q. C., and Mrs. Wadham Wyndham, and own sister to Lieut-Colonel Slade, 5th Royal Irish Lancers. Major Stackpole, of Eden Vale, county Clare, Ireland, is to be married immediately to Lady Rossmore, widow of the late Lord Rossmore. Mr. Lindsay is engaged to be married to Lady Muncaster, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, and widow of the late Lord Muncaster.—*Id.*

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c., &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. GROSSETT Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed STRAW AND CRINOLINE HATS. Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths and Bouquets, Black and White Tufts, Canvass-worked Slippers and Cushions, Boys' and Girls' Colored and Black Kid Boots of assorted sizes, &c. &c.

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Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
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Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 32.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 6.

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ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Necessaries, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

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All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, *Brooches*, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Set Solitaires. Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

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Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

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Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, *Purses, Ladies* Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

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Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
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Do. Double do		3 12
Do. Youth's do.		3 0
Do. do.		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. do.		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
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No. 2	— 9½	„ 6	„ 4¼	„	..... „		23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	..... „		25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 5	„	..... „		28 0
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STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.

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N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

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The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks per doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons „	27	42	42	4	36
Dessert Spoons „	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... „	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... „	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. „	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. „	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... „	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles „	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... „	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle..... „	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle..... „	3½	4½	4½	4	4
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